NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FROM OUR LONDON CORRESPONDENT.

LONDON, NOVEMBER 21, 1850. The great questions which have for the last three weeks agitated the public mind of England, namely, those of peace abroad and peace at home, have not yet received their solution. We are willing, however, to hope that the former one is nearly if not entirely decided, and that GERMANY will not be made at present the scene of a sanguinary conflict between members of the same political family, be-tween whom, for the good of both, and the welfare of all around them, peace and union should be permanently established. As to our internal peace, the din of polemical strife between Catholic and Protestant, between Papal bulls and Protestant Episcopal denunciations, seems to be every hour increasing. Almost every city and town, and many principal villages, have had their meetings and denounced the "Popish Interference." Hitherto, however, all has been done in good temper, excepting some rough expressions on the walls and pavements, and a little hubbub in one of the Metropolitan churches. In the midst of this extraordinary excitement it is gratifying to see that many stanch Protestants are quite aware of the fact that Popery is not to be removed from among us by acts of Parliament; that in this age of free inquiry and progress the only way to combat it successfully will be to throw upon it the light of preaching and teaching, and leave people to form their own conclusions. The high dignitaries of the Church who were suspected of having a leaning towards Roman-ism, under the modified garb of Puseyism—the Bishops of London and Exeter-have been the most strenuous and decided in their spiritual objurgations of His Holiness. The Catholics are acting on the defensive. A declaration has been published, in the shape of an address to the Queen, drawn up by Cardinal WISEMAN, and intended for signature by the professors of his faith. This address contains a most emphatic affirmation of allegiance to the Crown : asserts that the loyalty of the Catholics, which was exhibited even under persecution, has been strengthened by the removal of their civil and religious disabilities; states that the new organization aimed at by the Pope is entirely ecclesiastical, its authority purely spiritual, and, to quote its own words, "that it leaves untouched every tittle of her Majesty's authority, power, jurisdiction, and prerogative as our sovereign, and as sovereign over

We have stated that we have strong hopes of the preservation of peace on the Continent, but it would be extremely hazardous to say that the present quarrels between Austria and Prussia will have that termination. Our hope lies more in the restraining power of public opinion than in the wisdom of princes or the prudence of statesmen; and if that opinion be boldly and honestly expressed, Europe may now escape the horrors of the war with which she has been so imminently threatened. There is, however, another cause which impels strongly to peace, and that is poverty. The Times, however, strange to say, thinks that the poverty of Austria might induce her to war, rather than restrain her from it, because she might then hope to gain, by plunder and rapine from her antagonist, the wealth which her own coffers are now de-

The following summary has been compiled with great care; it shows the stock of bullion and the circulation of the principal banks in Western Eu-

| Bank. | Circulation. | Bullion. |
|-------------------------|------------------|-----------------|
| England | £19,264,030 | £16,095,516 |
| Scotch provincial | 3,173,646 | 823,535 |
| Irish do | 4,494,459 | 1,276,660 |
| English do | 6,234,963 | Unknown. |
| France | | 17,949,710 |
| Brussels | 1,610,760 | |
| Denmark | | 1,495,955 |
| Madrid, San Fernando. | 1,000,000 | 327,515 |
| Cadiz | 108,480 | 145,053 |
| Barcelona | 100,450 | 315,000 |
| Lisbon | 193,500 | 349,237 |
| Oporto | 28,125 | 92,823 |
| Austria | 25,249,449 | 3,156,309 |
| We cannot find late sta | tements of the B | anks of Berlin, |

Dresden, or Amsterdam. The amount of bullion imported into England last week £35,000. The usual course after the payment of a dividend, of a diminution of circulation and a rapid accumulation of deal in money are generally very sensitive, and have, in almost all cases, access to the best information, especially from foreign countries, and many of this class seem never to have believed for a moment that war was probable.

Every thing continues favorable in regard to the Industrial Exhibition. We receive, with much gratification, the statements that you are preparing to show us what the United States can produce. and what the industry and skill of your citizens can accomplish. Your neighbor, Mr. GREENHOUGH, will have reached home before this is received, and will have anticipated us in much that we could say upon this subject. In consequence of the great demand for space in the building, the Commissioners have authorized the erection of an additional gallery, by which an increased area of about 45,000 superficial feet is obtained. The number of British exhibiters up to Saturday last was 8,200. The number of visiters to the building by cards from the Commissioners had increased so much as to inconvenience the workmen, and the issue of cards for admission has been discontinued. Visiters are now admitted on payment of five shillings each. The funds arising from this source is to form "a sick and accident fund" for the workmen. The Bishop of London has appointed a com mittee to take measures to provide strangers visiting the exhibition with facilities for attending Divine worship during their stay in London. One hundred and twenty-nine additional cases have been received from the Prussian Commission for the exhibition. An application has been made from Jerusalem for a considerable space on which to exhibit the various productions of Syria and Palestine. A commercial house in Manchester is spinning a pound of cotton which is to form a yarn 238 miles and 1,120 yards in length, being the finest ever yet produced. The pound of cotton will be spun into 500 hanks, each hank being 840 yards in length.

London continues blessed with good bealth, the deaths during the last week being only 908; the average of ten years being 1,081. The births were 787 boys and 794 girls; together 1,581. We are wondering when this weekly increase of from 500 to 600 human beings in this vast hive is to cease; and if it be not to cease, we wonder still more what they are to be done with. However, at present, food is cheap and employment plentiful. Even the agricultural classes, where the season has been propitious and the crop not absolutely a failure, are now receiving a remunerative price for their produce; and the Pope and the Cardinal form a sort of lucky episode, very opportunely introduced, to give John Bull fourths of the new offices to be created by the bill

something to grumble about.

There is nothing new in the world of science and letters. We were wrong in surmising that "Alton Locke" was from the pen of Dr. CHARLES MACKAY. Its author is ascertained to be the Rev. CHAS. KINGSLEY, a clergyman of the Church of England, and officially connected with the Queen's College. Mr. K. is the author of the "Saint's Tragedy," a work which excited great attention on its first appearance. The writer is said to belong to the Christian Socielist school, with whose peculiar opinions we do not profess to be sequainted; but, if they be developed in Alton Locke, they are something very nearly approaching Chartiem of an ultra kind, but of the moral force section. There is no doubt that, however peculiar Mr. Kingsley's opinions may be, he is a man of great moral earnestness and genius. But it is too much the practice to cry down any symptom of free thought among the tlergy, and the author of Alton Locke has been charged with lic nuisance rather than a benefit. I shall have oc-

ion with the Queen's College.

Mr. FARADAY, at the last meeting of the Royal Institution, announced his discovery that oxygen is magnetic; that this property of the gas is affected by heat, and that he believes the diurnal variation of the magnetic needle to be due to the action of solar heat on this newly-discovered property of oxygen, the important constituent of the atmosphere. These are not his words, but we believe them to be an outline of the results and views of this eminent philosopher. We think M. BEQUEREL has recently communicated to the Academy of Sciences at Paris his opinion that oxygen is magnetic in relation to the other gases, as iron is to the other metals, and that diurnal variation may be connected with this property of oxygen. This is not the first instance of French and English scientific men arriving simultaneously at the

The message of the PRESIDENT of the FRENCH have been quite misunderstood, or that he has aban- the jury. doned the policy of self-aggrandizement. The President emphatically declares that "the invariable rule of his political life shall be, in every circumstance, to do his duty, and nothing but his duty." And he adds, " That which preoccupies me above all things is not to know who will govern France in 1852, but to employ the time at my disposal in such a manner that the transition, whatever it of the President of the Republic," which it had been anmay be, may be made without trouble." manly sentiments as these, if honestly acted up to, will do more to entitle Louis Napoleon to a prolongation of his powers, and to secure him that written entirely by M. Louis Bonsparte, has all the importprolongation, than the most ingenious contrivances that the craftiest politicians could devise.

The mischievous hoax practised by M. NEFFZER, the editor of the La Presse, in issuing a fictitious' message in the name of the President, is the subject of grave censure and indignation in the Provinces. Those who allowed themselves to be taken in by it are furious. It appears that so great was the agitation occasioned at Lyons by that document that the troops of the garrison had to remain under arms for some time, lest a movement might be at-tempted. The Messager de Rouen states that considerable injury was done by it to commercial affairs in that city, where, in some cases, operations that had already commenced were all at once suspended. It adds that in several manufacturing establishments the operatives were put on three days' work. Despatches from Avignon and Marceilles state that considerable agitation was at first produced by the document, and the Socialist agitators began to conceive hopes of an approaching insurrection, and took their measures accordingly. M. NEFFZER has been condemned to a year's imprisonment, and 2,000 francs fine and costs. The great commotion made in the South by this mock message has dictated this rigorous sentence.

The Catholics in IRELAND are up in arms (not literally but figuratively so) against Lord John Russell, for his letter to the Bishop of Durham about the Pope's bull. But this the Minister must have anticipated, and no doubt he is prepared to bear the consequences with becoming equanimity.

November 22, 1850 .- No news whatever that can be depended upon. The principal difficulty now to be apprehended is to ensure the submission of the people of Prussia to such terms of peace as Austria may be disposed to grant. Nor will the people of Germany at large be disposed to sit down quietly under a federal system such as the Frankfort Diet proposes, in which Princes alone should have a voice, and in which there should be no local Constitution strong enough to resist the will of a Prince. The design of Austria and her supporters is sufficiently evident in the incautious declaration of SCHWARZENBURG. This indiscreet Prime Minister exclaimed, in conversation, "We have crushed Italian liberalism in the person of CHARLES ALBERT, and we must now crush German liberalism in the person of FREDERICK WILLIAM." Such were the very words made use of by the Austrian year's imprisonment and \$400 fine! Minister, and which produced the summons of the Prussian landwehr.

Porte has taken the most energetic measures to pun! ence of Government, and two independent. ish the promoters of these outbreaks.

Three o'clock .- The King of Prussia will open was about £105,000; the amount exported was about debate on the affairs of Germany will be postponed cation of the election of Gen. Lahitte in the department of until the final settlement of pending questions has the North. The number of electors in that department prior been effected. The Constitutional party in Prus- to the 31st of May was 290,196. The number is reduced public deposites, has now fully set in at the Bank of Eng- sia continues to urge a war with Austria. The by the new law to 142, 205. Of this last number less than land; the former has diminished £507,000, and the latter in- Government of Brunswick has protested against half, viz. 68,497, took part in the late election-showing creased £707,800 during the week. The money market is the march of Austrian and Federal troops through quiet. The alarm of war has nearly subsided. Those who the Brunswick dominions. The armaments continue, but Prince Schwartzenburg has, it is said. agreed to make further concessions. Despatches from St. Petersburgh are said to be favorable to Prussia. Nothing new from France. Winter has a vote of 460 against 173. I am sorry to find that among set in very severely in Germany, and a large quantity of snow has fallen, accompanied by very cold winds. All military proceedings, it is said, must be suspended for two or three months.

FROM OUR PARIS CORRESPONDENT.

PARIS. NOVEMBER 21, 1850. The most important incident of French politics during the last week is perhaps the calling immediately into service 40,000 troops from the contingent of the class of 1849. This sudden increase of the French army is thus accounted for in the report of the Minister of War to the President making application for the decree: "In presence of the political events which agitate Germany, and though the Government remains firmly resolved, as is expressed in your message, to persevere in the strictest neutrality, so long as French interests and the equilibrium of Europe shall remain unimpaired, it is the part of sage prudence to assemble in the territorial divisions of the north and the east a number of troops sufficient to meet any conjuncture which may arise."

The decree founded upon this report is dated 6th instant, only four days after the message, in which it is asserted as one of the President's titles to confidence, and as evidence of the improving condition of affairs, that the army, already reduced from 451,000 men to 396,000, would soon be brought within the bugetary limits. This increase of the army has not failed to elicit severe criticism, though upon the whole it meets with approval. No important events unknown at the date of the message have rendered the decree more necessary

now than then. On Monday last the bill admitting the public to the use of the lines of electric telegraph established and to be established in France came up and passed to its third reading. Generals Cavaignac and Lamoriciere united in proposing an amendment obliging the Administration to give threeto citizens who should prove to have actually served their term of seven years in the army. This compelled the Minister to assume the ungracious position of appearing to slight the services and claims of the army. He opposed the amendment on the ground that the telegraphic service required scientific qualifications and a manual dexterity which it would be vain to seek in the class of retired soldiers. The practice in England was cited where children are introduced at an early age into this service in order that they may acquire that promptitude and facility which the nature of the service renders so indispensable. The amendment was voted down. The bill by its provisions hampers the public use of the telegraph with such restrictions, formalities, and expense, that it is matter of doubt whether it will not prove in practice a pub-

though he denies the charge, compelled to resign his connex. | third reading all the modifications proposed shall have been inserted.

I mentioned some weeks since that nine of the journals of Paris were prosecuted for insufficient compliance, or for non-compliance with the law making obligatory the author's signature to all newspaper articles. It was mentioned too that the journalists implicated had appealed from the decision made upon their exceptions to the jurisdiction of the correctional court. They wished a trial by jury, and argued that their cases should be brought in the court of assizes. The State's Attorney, however, upon the ground that the charges against them were not criminal offences against the law on the press, but simple infractions of the police regulations respecting the press summoned the delinquents before the correctional tribunal is which there are no jury functions. This tribunal, upon exceptions taken, maintained its jurisdiction; and quite recentthe court of appeals has sustained that decision. The would lead to the inference either that his objects trials upon the merits will therefore soon take place without

> taken place before a jury in the court of assizes, to which the public attention was drawn with unwonted interest; and the intervention of the jury has not prevented a result which is generally regarded as unjust. On the 11th instant, the day of the opening of the National Assembly, La Presse published a long article, which, purporting to be "the message Such nounced would be read in the Assembly on the 12th, "our readers," said the editor, "will, we doubt not, feel obliged to us for anticipating this communication, for the message, ance and all the extent of the American messages." Then follow several columns of carefully selected extracts from the three volumes of M. Bonaparte's published works, artfully dovetailed together, and forming a very curious whole, in which the President is made to express opigions upon the general political topics which the message might be expected to treat, quite at variance with the prominent acts of his administration, and exhibiting him as republican, democratic. and almost socialist. Yet not a sentence of the compilation but what had been written with the hand and sublished over name of Louis Napoleon Bonaparte. He was at that time, however, in exile; and was courting popularity by connecting his name with all projects of political reform and social progress. The "message," thus made up by La Presse, was duly signed "L. N. Bonaparte." Well, you can hardly conceive the to-do which this publication produced in Paris on the day of its publication. Politicians were struck aghast, business men were thunder-struck, and the Bourse was shaken to its foundations. It is almost incredible, but the article was actually accredited in public as the veritable message! And some three or four official communications were immediately circulated in town, and pasted up at the exchange denying its authenticity. That the French public, and politicians, and intelligent business men should have been thus taken in, is almost past belief; for an American friend with whom I was reading the Presse that morning detected the truth of the affair in five minutes. "How is this ?" said "It is astonishing that the Presse; notoriously hostile to the President, should be thus favored with the communi-

essage beforehand, it would be the Constitutionnel. This document is false !" He then glanced hurriedly over the message, and though he was only acquainted by hearsay with the character of Louis N. Bonaparte's published volumes, having never read them, he declared at once that it must be supposititious document, made up of extracts from those works. It evidently wanted, when seriously examined, the published an item of false intelligence, and a forged article, falsely attributed to a third person; the said item of intelligence and the said article being of a nature to trouble the public peace." The trial took place on Monday last. The verdict was against the Presse, and the manager, M. Neffizer, was sentenced to the maximum penalty of the law-one

Elections are ordered for next Sunday in the department Great persecutions of the Christians had taken of the North, the Republicans are determined and school grants of lands, made or to be made, have place both at Damascus and Aleppo. At the latter to abstain by way of protest against the electoral law of 31st self very successfully in suppressing disorder. The be four reactionist candidates—two supported by all the influ- a road made to her, to wit . the national, or Cumberland road;

The Republicans on Monday last showed nearly their whole strength in the Assembly, and gave a sample of their he Parliament in person. It is supposed that the old tumultuous deliberation, upon the occasion of the verifithat 73,708 voters staid away from the polls. The Republicans in the Assembly voted against verifying this election of Gen. Labitte, on the ground that the law of 31st May under which it was held was unconstitutional, being violative those whom Moniteur notes as happening to be absent at the moment of voting, are the Generals Cavaignac and Lamoriciere, Lamartine and Coquerel, as also several of the most noted Bonapartist members. Francois Arago, the illustrious astronomer, an honest, unobtrusive, stern, and consistent Republican, had the firmness to remain in his seat and vote against the validation of the election. Gen. Bedeau. Oscar Lafayette, G. de Beaumont, and Dufaure voted for it As for the Message, it is still receiving from all partie

perfidious praises and insincere professions of confidence The National is really of all the Paris papers pursuing the honest and manly course with respect to it. It refuses to place confidence now in professions which have been often no less formally repeated on previous occasions, but which were plainly denied by the whole consistent course of the Administration. For myself, I cannot believe M. Bonaparte's professions of patriotic abnegation to be sincere while he retained about his person, and bestows his confidence upon, a reck- 422.05. less, unprincipled, hungry band of adventurers-the Briffaults, the Neys, the Conneaus, the Persignys, who compose that "detestable entourage" of which Odilon Barrot spoke, and who, it is notorious, are constantly pushing him to the sociates, I should begin to credit his willingness to play a fair National. But the truth is, the Legitimists and the Orleanthey are playing, by which, however, they will deceive neither the President nor any intelligent looker-on. So soon as either party can persuade itself that collision would not enure to the benefit of their common enemy, the Socialists, the mask will be thrown off.

A fine Arabian horse has just arrived in Paris from England, sent for, it is said, by the sculptor Clevenger, and intended to serve as a model for his equestrian statue of Wash-

TTORNEY FOR PROSECUTING CLAIMS AT of claims against the Government of the United States, before Congress, before Commissioners, or before any of the Public Departments; claims for bounty land, pensions back pay, half-pay, return of duties paid under protest, adjustment of accounts of disbursing officers, Postmaster's and Contractor's accounts, collection of dividends in arrear, obtaining patents, and every other business requiring the prompt and efficient services of an Attorney or Agent.

A residence of fourteen years at the seat of the Federal Government, with a thorough and femilies required.

vernment, with a thorough and familiar acquaintance with various systems and routine of public business at the difent offices; added to this, free access to consult the ablest al advisers, if needed, justifies the subscriber in pledging fullest satisfaction and utmost dispatch to those who may prest their husiness to his seen business to his care.

entrust their business to his care.

Being well known to the greater part of the citizens of this District, as well as to many gentlemen who have been members of both Houses of Congress in the last twelve years, it is deemed useless to extend this notice by special references.

Communications must be pre-paid in all cases.

Charges or lees regulated by nature and extent of business, but always moderate.

at always moderate. Address H. C. SPALDING, PETTICUAT GOVERNMENT, a novel, by Mrr.
Trollope, price 25 cents. This day received, and for R. FARNHAM.

CONGRESS.

MONDAY, DECEMBER 9, 1850.

IN SENATE. Mr. Gwin, of California, Mr. Bonland, of Arkansas, an

INDIAN AGGRESSIONS ON THE MEXICAN FRONTIER. The CHAIR laid before the Senate a message from the resident of the United States communicating a translation a note from the Mexican respecting the incursions of the In-dians upon the Mexican frontier.

The translation states that it is daily becoming more and

ore indispensable that the Government of the United States ould adopt the promptest and most active measures in order to prevent, conformably to the provisions of the 11th article of the treaty of Guad lupe Hidalgo, the incursions of the Indian savages of the United States upon the population of the Mexican frontier; and the Mexican Minister entertains no doubt that the Congress of the United States will take this matter into consideration, and give it all the attention which its importance requires. He says there are two reasons which render the adoption of military measures extremely necessary: first, that winter is the season when the Indians make their annual incursions and commit their acts of devastation and strocity upon the frontier population of Mexico; and, second, that in consequence of the loss of their crops this year, the aforesaid population is now actually suffering from great scarcity of food, and that if they had to contend with the savages in this condition, they would be exterminated or at least expressed to making the condition. ed, or at least exposed to much greater ravages than they have ever experienced in any for incursie

TWO PER CENT. FUND IN MISSOURI. Mr. BENTON. Pursuant to notice, I ask leave to bring in a bill to pay to the State of Missouri the amount of the two per cent. fund, which, by the compact with that State, was to be expended in making road or canals "to" the State, un-

plied to that purpose.

Not being of the committee to which the bill may be referred, I deem it expedient, and an abridgment of the labor of the committee, to make a brief exposition of the reasons in which it is founded. It will be recollected that by compact with all the new States, containing public land, at the time of their admission, five per centum of the nett proceeds of the sales within each State was reserved for the benefit of the State; of which three per ceut. was to be expended under the direction of the Legislature of the State—usually in making roads or canals within the State; but in some instances to other purposes, as in Florids, to the promotion of education; and in Louisium, to roads and levees, instead of canals. In every instance the whole five per cent. accruing upon the sales within the State was to be expended for the benefit of the State, either to objects within, or to the construction of highways leading "to" the State. To it, and not towards it contiguity, and not approach—are the words of the compa and the reason of it also. The five per centum was indem ty—intended as indemnity, though most inadequate—for the loss of the taxes which the State would have had a right to loss of the taxes which the State would have had a right to collect from the public lands (and also upon them immediately when sold) had it not been for the relinquishment of that right upon compact. This was the case with all the new States; and now let us see how this compact has been carried into effect in the State of Missouri—to which my bill applies—and whether all that relates to the two per cent. part of

t has not remained unexecuted on the part of Congress.

The three per cent. has been paid her: that is admitted but no road, or canal, has been made "to" her; and that is certain. A road was intended to be made "to" her, and to the President, should be thus favored with the communication of his message previous to its delivery! I cannot believe that any paper would be thus favored. Let's see if the
devoted Elysean journal, the semi-official Constitutionnel,
contains it. No! If any paper were allowed to publish the
message beforehand, it would be the Constitutionnel. This mere condition of its being kept in repair. The road is terminated, and all idea of ever taking it "to" Missouri is wholly abandoned, and has been for many years—the two per centum accruing all the while, and going all the while into

the United States treasury, where it now remains. In the mean time the State of Missouri has kept her covenant. She has taxed no part of the public lands within her limits, either before they were sold or within five years therestamp of authenticity. The responsible manager of the Presse after. She has kept the bargain, hard as it was; for the five was immediately prosecuted "for having, with bad faith, per centum, even if the whole had been paid over to the State as it accrued, would have been no indemnity for the loss of the taxes; while the injury to the settlement, population, and might have correed the Congress to sell the lands promptly, for what they were worth, instead of holding them up indefinitely, until the worst should rise to the value of the best : the injury from these sources—loss of taxation on public lands until sold, and for five years thereafter, and the want of rapid sales at prices adapted to qualities, as the taxing power would have operced-is an injury about ten or twenty

> Other States have had the benefit of the whole five per and also through her, to wit : the same road continued. She has had the full benefit of the whole five per cenium, and considerably over. Thus: the construction of the road from Cumberland—the old "Fort Cumberland" of Gen. Braddock, now city of Cumberland, to her border-was \$1,901,041.23; then the cost of its continuation through her limits was \$2,081,008.36; while the whole amount of her five per centum fund was only \$966,892.90; of which \$580,135.74 was applicable to the construction of the road or canals within the ate, and \$386,757.16 was applicable to making the road to the State; so that upwards of three times the amount of her two per cent. has been expended in making a read "to" her; and upwards of five times its amount in making a road within her, and through her-thanks to a numerous, united, and

wigilant delegation.

With Indiana and Illinois it is about the same thing; each universal suffrage. The election, however, was validated by has had a road made to it, and one a road through it, and the a road of 460 against 173. I am sorry to find that among other deep into it. The two per cent. fund accruing in these States are, up to the latest statement of the accounts, the sum of \$383,698.50 in Indians, and the sum of \$349,266.83 to llinois; while the expenditures within those States for making the national road within them have been, for Indiana, \$1,135,000, and f r Illinois \$746,000. Thus, these three States have received the full benefit of their compacts with the Federal Government, and much over; but not enough to inemnify them for the loss of taxation on the federal la retarded sales, resulting from non-taxation, which took away rom the Government all stimulus to sell.

five per centum, and no more. Of this class are Louisiana, Florida, Arkansas, Michigan, and Iowa, and that by virtue of their compacts at the time of admission. For, being the line of any road from Washington to their they wisely provided, from the beginning, to have the whole five per centum paid to themselves for objects of internal im provement or education within themselves; and the whol has been paid to them accordingly, namely, to Louisiana \$214,193.43; to Florida, \$4,336.47; to Arkansas, \$85, 470.22; to Michigan, \$181,822.73; and to Iowa, \$16,

Two other of the new States-Alabama and Mississipp began with compacts in the usual form, the three per cent. in making roads to the States respectively, and two per centum within it. But seeing, in process of time, that no road or ca-nal was to be made "to" these States, they claimed the two realization of his ambitious dreams. Could we see him re- per centum which had been paid into the National Treasury, solutely put away these unworthy political gamesters, his as- and received it. It was paid to the two States by act of Con grees of September 4th, 1841, and amounted, with the three game. Until then I must doubt with the Thomases of the Alabams, to the sum of \$635,170.59, and for Mississippi the sum of \$746,449.74. This-the act of Congress for paying ists no more believe him than do the Republicans; only it is the two per cent. being prospective as well as retrospective—their interest at present to seem to believe him. It is a game they are playing, by which however, they will decrive neither are playing, by which however, they will decrive neither are playing. ing without justice on this point-the only one whose two per cents, accruing from the date of her admission, remains in the Treasury of the United States; and the reasons for her immediate indemnification are so obvious that the question rathe is, why she has not been paid, than why she should not be That is, in fact, the question; and the one to which I address There has been a bar in the way, for a long time myself. effectual, but now no longer of any force. effectual, but now no longer of any force. The two per cen-tum of Missouri, with the same of Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois, were all pledged by successive acts of Congress to the ernment in the construction of the national road and that pledge still remains upon the statute-book. It was right when it was put there, and I voted for it; and it is still right with respect to Ohio, Indiana, and Illinois; for there was another pledge at the same time, of which they have had the benefit, and more—a pledge to carry the road "to" these States That has been done, and more; for it has been carried through two of them, and deep into another. They have all had the benefit of the pledge in their favor, and therefore abide, without objection, the pledge against them. But not so Missouri. The pledge has never been redeemed in her favor, and never The pledge has never been redeemed in her favor, and never will be; and therefore the pledge against her has ceased to be binding. The national road has not gone "to" her, and never will. It is abandoned by Congress, given up to the States through which it passes, and is forever terminated as a road of federal or national construction. All the reason, then, upon which the Missouri two per centum has been retained in the reasury—its reservation to be expended under the direction of Congress in making roads or canals "to" the State—has entirely failed; and now, this failure being indisputable, it is time for Missouri to be reclaiming the money which she has been paying for thirty years, which belongs to her, which Congress was to expend for her benefit, and has not, and I have, therefore, deemed it my duty to move in the mat-

for the relief of Missouri in the premises. The bill is drawn upon the model of that of Alabama and Mississippi, proposing to pay the amount of the two per cent. which has heretofore to pay the amount of the two per cent. which has heretofore formed to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. ed, being \$223,609.32 at the last rendition of the accounts, and to provide for the quarterly psyment of the fund as it shall hereafter accrue. To obviate all question about the continuation of the national road, or the liability of the United States to be called upon to continue it "to" the State line, the bill contains a section for the formal relinquishment of all claim to such continuation, on condition of receiving the two per cent. fund, past and future, to be expended with the two per cent. fund, past and future, to be expended within the State. The bill names the objects to which it is applicable, of course subject to the approbation of the State Legislature. It names two objects, from their importance not local or merely State objects, but general and national, and both calculated to promote the national object of communication from different points on the Mississippi river with all the territories and countries west of Misscuri, and out to the Pacific ocean. They are both relieves both bettered by the cific ocean. They are both railways—both chartered by the General Assembly of Missouri—both pointing in the right direction, and extending to the two leading points of departure on the western frontier—to California, Oregon, Utah, and New Mexico—one on the north side and one on the south side of the Missouri river; and each, from its locality and direction, as essential to the convenience of the emigrating population of the United States, and the future communica-

population of the United States, and the future communica-tions of the Federal Government with its distant members and possessions, as to the people of Missouri themselves.

They come precisely, both from their initial points, extent, and direction, within the provise to the similar relinquish-ment in favor of Alabama and Mississippi, which requires the whole of the said two per cent, fund to be applied to works of internal improvement within the State of the said two whole of the said two per cent, fund to be applied to works of internal improvement within the State, "having reference to and susceptible of being connected with such works of a national character leading to said State." Such is the proviso to the act in favor of Alabama and Mississippi, and shows that Congress relinquished the fund upon a condition which ensured its application to leading routes, which might become links in national constructions, instead of being dissipated on small local objects; and that is precisely what is ensured by the bill which I propose. The two initial points of the road, I maintain, are very proper points of connexion with roads across the State of Illinois, already projected or contemplated. Leave to introduce the bill was granted, it was read a first and second time by its title, and referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

Mr. BENTON submitted a statement showing the per cent

Mr. BENTON submitted a statement showing the per cen age of the nett proceeds of the public lands to which each State was entitled on her admission into the Union; the amount paid to the States, to be expended by their Legislatures; the amount reserved to be expended by Congress, and the amount actually so expended; which was also referred to the Committee on the Public Lands.

CALIFORNIA LAND TITLES. Mr. GWIN. Mr. President, at the last session of Con ress a bill was introduced by my colleague (Mr. Fremont)
o ascertain and settle the private land claims in the State o California. I wish to have it made the special order for

pone the prior orders to take up that bill for that purpose.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. We lost a great deal of time at the last session by making special orders instead of taking up bills in their regular order on the calendar. I intend to object to all special orders at this session, except when a bill treached as the calendar at the session, s reached on the calendar and the person introducing is wishes to make it a special order. I shall do this because wish every bill to come up in its due time, and in its regular

Mr. GWIN. The bills on the calendar in relation California were necessarily brought in at a very late period of the last session, and hence are very low on the calendar. I they be not acted upon before they are reached on the calendar, they will not probably be acted on before the latter part of the session. This bill is of the greatest importance to the State of California, because it is absolutely necessary that the private land claims in that State should be settled.

Mr. DAVIS, of Mississippi. Mr. President, the reason assigned for the motion of the Senator from California applies to almost every other similar motion. If bills are to b thus made special orders, it becomes a scramble in the Senate as to who shall have a preference, as to who shall be favored by having his bill taken up out of its regular order. It is in possible to take up a bill out of its regular order without do-ing injustice to some other bill. Date determines priorty on the calendar, and that is the only true mode of proceeding. The bills that will be reported at this session must necessari be lower on the calendar than the bills of the last session There are some bills on the calendar in which I take an in terest, and I do not want them postponed for other bil's.

Mr. GWIN. These bills in relation to California are o

very great importance to the people of that State. I hope that the Senate will give them early consideration. The motion to take up the bill was not agreed to.

PRE-EMPTION CLAIMANTS IN 10WA. The "bill for the relief of the pre-emption claimants of the lands upon which the towns of Fort Madison and Buronsidered as in Committee of the Whole.

Mr. DODGE, of Iowa. Mr. President, Senators around

me call for some explanation before voting on this bill. I Mr. DUNHAM said that at the last session this subject

Congress in 1836 laid off the towns of Fort Madison and Burlington, then in Wisconsin, (now Iowa,) embracing within their limits 640 acres of land. It so happened that upon each of these tracts of land, thus appropriated to town purposes, there were two or more individuals who were entitled to pre-emption rights, in virtue of their cultivation in 1833, and their possession on the 19th day of June, 1834. Those persons made application to the land office, as soon as it was established, and asked to be allowed to make their proof and naverants, but the privilege was refused them, and the third. mpracticable, because the public surveys had been made close upon the exterior lines of the town sites, and the lands with the history of the matter, because, as Register of the Land Office, I received their proofs and transmitted them, then Commissioner of the General Land Office. He, for th reasons before stated, was unable to grant the claimants re lief, and they have come to Congress. One of them, an aged man, (Capt. Chaney,) has performed two trips to Washing-ton, hoping to get a bill passed for his relief. The other claimants have all, I believe, gone to Oregon years ago.

The bill has been cautiously drawn. It requires these persons to be subjected to the double ordeal of producing satisfactory proof, both to the register and receiver and to the Commissioner of the General Land Office; and when their right is thus established, it gives them scrip to the amount of Government, deducting therefrom \$1.25 cents per acre, and also the value of any town lets that the claimants may have got under the act of 2d July, 1836, for laying off these towns. It further provides that they shall file a relinquishment of all claim for further indemnity, and that their scrip or warrant shall only be located on lands which have once been offered o public sale, and which are now subject to private entry. men, their witnesses are disappearing, and unless the oppor-tunity is soon afforded they may never get that justice from the Government which I am sure it is the purpose of none

Mr. SHIELDS. 'Mr. President, this bill merely accom lishes what the gentleman from Iowa states. The General viduals of the benefit of their right of pre-emption, and this bill provides that they shall now have the benefit of their pre-emption on other lands. It merely gives those whose pre-emptions were taken away by the General Governmen strip upon which they may locate their lands equivalent to he pre-emption of which they were deprived. It is a very small matter. It is intended to indemnify a few poor individuals, who were deprived of their homes by the action of the

The bill was then reported to the Senate without amend ment, and was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

After the disposition of some private bills the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

The following gentlemen, in addition those he nounced, appeared to-day and took their seats: Mr. Hallowar, of New York; Mr. STANLY, of North Carolina; Mr. Alsron, of Alabama; Mr. Brown, of Mississippi Messrs. Morse and La Sere, of Louisiana; Mr. Firch, of Indiana ; Mr. KAUFMAN, of Texas, and Mr. Cole, of Wis-

consin.

The Journal of Thursday having been read-Mr. MORSE stated that the Hon. HENRY A. BULLARD, elected from the Second Congressional District of Louisiana to supply the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of the Hon. CHARLES M. CONRAD, was present and desired to be

The SPEAKER thereupon administered the oath of office, as escribed by the Constitution of the United States, to Mr.

REFERENCE OF THE PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE. Mr. BAYLY moved that the House resolve itself into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, so as to nable him to offer a resolution for the distribution of the 'resident's message to appropriate committees. The motion was agreed to

And thereupon the House went into Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union, (Mr. Born, of Kentucky, in the chair.) After some conversation between Mr. WENTWORTH and the CHAIRMAN in relation to the priority of business— On motion of Mr. RICHARDSON, the committee proceeded to consider the President's annual message to Con-

gress.

Mr. BAYLY then offered the following resolutions:

Resolved, That so much of the annual message of the President of the United States to the two Houses of Congress.

at the present session as relates to our treaties, diplomatic intercourse, and relations with foreign nations, together with the accompanying correspondence in relation thereto, be referred to the Committee on Poreign Affairs.

2. That so much of said message as relates to the existing tariff, and recommends a revision and change thereof; so much as relates to the revenue, and the prevention of frauds in its collection; the state of the Treasury; the public debt; the general condition of the finances; the establishment of a mint in California, and authorizing gold bullion which has been assayed and stamped to be received in payment of Government dues; the appointment of a commission to settle all private claims against the United States, and the appointment of a solicitor to represent the Government before such commission; together with the report of the Secretary of the Treasury and the documents and estimates accompanying it, he referred to the Committee of Ways and Means.

3. That so much of said message and accompanying docu-

S. That so much of said message and accompanying documents as relates to the state and condition of the army of the United States, its increase and operations, and authorizing officers of the army to be retired, be referred to the Committee, on Military Affairs.

4. That so much of said message and accompanying documents as relates to the navy of the United States, authorizing officers of the pays to be retired to the many of the pays of the pays to be retired to the many of the pays of the pays to be retired to the many of the pays to be retired to the many of the pays to be retired to the many of the pays to be retired to the many of the pays to be retired to the many to be retired to the many of the pays to be retired to the many to be retired to the many to be retired to the many to the pays to be retired to the many to the pays to be retired to the many to the pays to be retired to the many to the pays to be retired to the total to the many to the pays to be retired to the total to the pays to the pays to be retired to the total total

ments as relates to the navy of the United States, authorizing officers of the navy to be retired, and the revision of the code for the government of the navy, be referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs.

5. That so much of said message and accompanying documents as relates to the Indian tribes and our intercourse with them, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

ments as relates to the Indian tribes and our intercourse with them, be referred to the Committee on Indian Affairs.

6. That so much of said message and accompanying documents as relates to the Post Office Department, the transportation of the mail, and the reduction of postage, be referred to the Committee on the Post Office and Post Rosds.

7. That so much of said message and accompanying documents, and of the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, as relates to the commerce and navigation of the country, the improvement of harbors, and the survey of the coast of the United States, be referred to the Committee on Commerce.

8. That so much of said message and accompanying documents as relates to the public lands and to the organisation of commissiors to examine and decide upon the validity of the subsisting land titles in New Mexico and California, be referred to the Committee on Public Lands.

9. That so much of said message and accompanying documents as relates to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

10. That so much of said message and accompanying documents as relates to roads and canals, and the improvement of the navigation of rivers, be referred to the Committee on Roads and Canals.

and Canals.

10. That so much of said message and accompanying documents as relates to the establishment of an Agricultural Bureau, to be connected with the Department of the Interior, be referred to the Committee on Agriculture.

11. That so much of said message and accompanying documents as relates to the act providing for taking the seventh census be referred to the Committee on the Judiciary.

12. That so much of said message as relates to the District of Columbia be referred to the Committee on the District of Columbia.

Some conservation followed between Messre, WENT-WORTH, BAYLY, and McLANE, of Maryland.

BOARD FOR SETTLEMENT OF PRIVATE CLAIMS. Mr. STRONG moved to amend the second resolu-

"The appointment of a commission to settle all private claims against the United States, and the appointment of a solicitor to represent the Government before such commission."

Mr. STRONG said that if he understood this resolution, it proposed to refer the question of the establishment of a Board for the settlement of private claims against the United States to the Committee of Ways and Means. It seemed to him that this question did not properly belong to that com-mittee, burdened as it was, but that it should be referred

to the Committee of Claims. He therefore moved to strike out the provision of the resolution for the reference of that part of the message which relates to the establishment of a Board of Claims.

Mr. BAYLY remarked that, if his friend from Pennsylvania would allow him, he would explain the motive which induced him to move this reference. He had in his own mind some little doubt whether the proposition to consider this subject belonged to the Committee on the Judiciary, to the Committee of Claims, or to the Committee of Ways and Means; but the bill for the establishment of a Board of Claims originated in the Senate with the Committee on Finance,

and directly affected questions of finance. In respect to the propriety of its reference, he thought the Committee of Ways and Means was the proper committee; but they had no feeling on the subject. The House might make such disposition of the subject as they thought proper. Mr. STRONG did not propose to remark at length upon this subject. He thought the subject was entirely safe in the hands of the Committee of Ways and Means; but that com-mittee was excessively burdened, and he lelt some solicitude that a bill for the establishment of a Board of Claims should

be acted upon during the present session, and should be acted upon with care, and made as perfect as such a board could be made previous to experiment. He was of the opinion that the Committee on the Judiciary had more leisure, and that it was a question which involved rather those duties which, un-der their rules, were imposed upon the Judiciary Committee than those which were imposed upon the Committee of Ways and Means. With a view, therefore, of testing the sense of the House, he had moved to strike out all that part of the re-solution which referred to that subject, that it might hereafter be referred to another Committee.

give it with pleasure, although it could be much better done by my friend from Illinois, (Mr. Shirkins,) who reported it some little pains to investigate it. This committee had pre-Pared a report on the subject, and were better prepared to judge of the necessity of establishing a board of claims than any other committee of the House.

> Mr. STRONG said that his amendment was only to strike out that part of the resolution referring the subject to tha Committee of Ways and Means, with a view hereafter to move to refer it to an appropriate committee.

Mr. VINTON did not believe it was a matter of much importance to what committee this subject was referred. There was a bill to establish a board of claims which passed the Senate at the last session, and now had its place on the calendar, which the House might take up and act upon. If the Committee of Ways and Means, or the Judiciary Comthe Committee of Ways and Means, or the Judiciary Com-mittee, or any other committee, were to report a bill, it would take its place at the foot of the calendar; and must go through both Houses, with no prospect of disposing of it during the present session. He thought it would be better, if it was necessary that the bill should go to any committee, to move to discharge the Committee of the Whole on the state of the Union from the bill to establish a board of claims, and refer it to some committee, so that when the bill should be passed they would have no occasion to send it to the Senate sgain. He thought that the resolution might as well remain as it was.

Mr. MEADE was of the opinion that that part of the resolution which related to the appointment of a commission to settle private claims against the United States, and the appointment of a solicitor to represent the Government before such commission, properly belonged to the Judiciary Com-mittee. The object was to appoint a tribunal proper to ad-judicate the rights of individuals in relation to the Governjudicate the rights of individuals in relation to the Government. If a proposition had been made to create a new court or new tribunal for the purpose of adjudicating claims of that description, as it directly related to the judiciary of the country, that committee would be the proper committee to take charge of the matter. If, merely because the object contemplated involved the expenditure of money, it was therefore to be referred to the Committee of Ways and Means, there sould be no necessity for any other committee than the Comcould be no necessity for any other committee than the Committee of Ways and Means.

He was in favor, as he was at the previous Congress, of

the establishment of some tribunal to pass on the claims of individuals against the Government. His short experience in that body had convinced him that they never yet had passed a law appropriating money for the satisfaction of private claims which was understood by ten gentlemen in the House at the time of its passage. The little gleam of light which was afforded to members of Congress by discussions that take place when such bills are presented, was by no means suffi-cient to enable the House to come to a full understanding of the subject. Of all tribunals in the world, the present Ho of Congress was the very worst to which such matters could be referred. He believed that if the history of the House was examined, it would be found that as many improper claim examined, it would be found that as many improper claims had been passed as proper once; and if they were to consult the petitions and memorials which had been pending before them for the last thirty years, they would find that a large proportion of them should have been long since passed.

This subject was a matter of discussion at the last Congress, and the bill which was then proposed by the Committee of Claims, though very imperfect, received considerable support. A tribunal for the settlement of private claims should be established. He was not prepared to say whether it should

be established. He was not prepared to say whether it should consist of a board of commissioners, or whether the judiciary of the country should be organized so as to entertain jurisdiction of such claims against the Government. The question deserved serious consideration, and as it referred to the judi-ciary of the country, he was of opinion that the Committee on the Judiciary was the proper committee to institute a com-parison between that tribunal and the other. Therefore he would vote for the amendment of the gentleman from Penn-

Mr. BOKEE was understood to say that he had no objection to the reference of the question to the Judiciary Commit-tee. He would like to call the attention of the House to the fact that this was not a new question, having been considered by the last Congress, when a labored report was made upon it by a committee of the House. It had, however, been passed over for want of time. The subject had been brought before the Senate, was well considered, and a bill for the before the Senate, was well considered, and a bill for the establishment of a board of claims was pessed by that body, and came to the House, where it was referred to one of the standing committees. The committee reported favorably upon it, and recommended its passage with some immaterial amendment, but time was not then afforded to put the bill on ment, but time was not used anorest to put the bill on its passage. Every member of the House was acquainted with the details of the bill, and he hoped a direction would be given to it which would expedite and secure its passage. The question was then taken on the amend

STRONG, and it was agreed to. Subsequently, on motion of Mr. STRONG, the following fause relating to this subject was inserted in the resolutions "That so much of the said message and accompanying